

MANILA General Otis Resumes the Aggressive. CANADA Surprise at News Given by England. FRANCE Ex-President Harrison on the Venezuela Boundary. CUBA Troops to Be Sent to the Philippines.

FALSE COLOR ON BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Publication in England of Joint High Commission Papers Called Misleading.

AND ALSO DISCOURTEOUS.

The Administration in Washington Amazed at the London Foreign Office's Act.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Administration is astonished at the publication by the London Foreign Office of the private papers of the Joint High Commission, the apparent object of which is to place the responsibility on the failure to delimit the Alaska boundary on this side of the water. These things, he said, were admitted at the time the Joint High Commission adjourned.

There will probably be an official reply to the British statement when the State Department is apprised of it through official sources.

An Administration official who was concerned in the negotiations says that the publication of the secret transactions of the Joint High Commission will not cloud the issue on this side of the water. These things, he said, were admitted at the time the Joint High Commission adjourned.

FIRST.—That the commission failed to settle the dispute because the Canadians insisted on making the English-Russian treaty of 1825 the only basis of negotiation, and the Administration refused to accept it.

SECOND.—That the commission failed to settle the dispute because the Canadians insisted on making the English-Russian treaty of 1825 the only basis of negotiation, and the Administration refused to accept it.

THIRD.—That the joint High Commission failed to settle the dispute because the Canadians insisted on making the English-Russian treaty of 1825 the only basis of negotiation, and the Administration refused to accept it.

THOUGHT ENGLAND HAD AGREED.

Up to a week ago, as first published to the Journal, the Administration had reason to believe that England had decided to accept the English-Russian treaty of 1825 as the basis of negotiation.

Yesterday a week ago the State Department was asked by the British Affairs here to exclude the English-Russian treaty of 1825 from the matters to be arbitrated.

To this a positive refusal was made by the Government, and this created a deadlock. This proposition from Great Britain showed that while ostensibly acting in the interest of peace in the disputed territory she had really adopted a claim of Canada which had been absolutely rejected by the United States.

The deadlock, in the opinion of this Government, gave every opportunity for hostile demonstrations which might lead to armed conflict in the area in question.

England reopened the negotiations on Friday, when she proposed that Great Britain and the United States should divide the disputed strip by preserved until the main question was settled.

President McKinley made no objection to the proposal, but as much as the War Department has already provided for the protection of American citizens and property in that section, the proposal was not accepted.

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GERMANS DO NOT WANT THEIR ISLANDS

Press Belittles the Acquisition of the Three Spanish Groups.

WOULD REJECT LEAVINGS.

Because We Have the Philippines They Are Too Jealous to Like Their Purchase.

BERLIN, June 4.—The general tone of the press in commenting upon the acquisition of the Caroline, Ladron and Pelew Islands from the Spanish Government is in the direction of belittling the value of the acquisition.

The Tagische Rundschau, the leading organ of the German expansion policy, says: "Germany obtains the remnants which America, in her superior manner, despised. Their value is small, and there is no need of joyous transports."

The Freisinnige Zeitung, which calls them "Our new and worthless colonies," says: "A prize would have to be offered to discover which of the three groups is the more valuable. Germany is paying for colonies that nobody else wanted."

Other papers warn the country to count the cost and not to overrate the value of the new acquisitions.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Spain alone derives any advantage. The islands are of next to no economical value, and will involve Germany in continual expenses without any prospect of profit."

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HEAVY FIGHTING IS RESUMED TO THE EASTWARD OF MANILA.

Otis, on the Aggressive, Sends Lawton to Laguna de Bay.

PIO DEL PILAR ON THE RUN

An Expedition by Water Takes Morong and Gives Us Control of the Northern Bay Coast.

By Edwin Wildman.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

MANILA, June 4.—General Lawton's movement to clear out the rebel positions to the east of this city and make it possible to divide the island into two sections and whip the Filipinos in each in turn was a brilliant success.

Before this Lawton's dash the campaign had not been directed much to the eastward of Calina and Pasig.

Part of Woolley's brigade under Colonel Truman left Pasig during the night, and advanced to the rebel position at Taytay, at the head of Laguna Bay. They reached there at daylight.

The insurgents' skilful line fought for a while, but soon fell back upon the town. They hurriedly set it on fire and looted it of everything portable. Then they fled over the mountains.

It was a foot race. The Filipinos were in light running order and kept well ahead, but Truman pressed them hard, killing many and capturing some arms and ammunition.

Hall Captures Antipolo. Meanwhile, with a view to surrounding the enemy, Hall's Brigade, consisting of the Second Oregon, a battalion of the Second Wyoming, four troops of the Fourth Cavalry, two battalions of the Fourth Infantry, one battalion of the Ninth Infantry, the first six companies of the First Colorado, and two mountain guns, moved along the crest of the mountain on the west side of Maniquia.

They swept down the Antipolo Valley, their objective being the rebel town of Antipolo.

They met with stout resistance from General Pio del Pilar's forces, but their heavy skilful line carried all before them. This was made up of the Oregonians, the artillery and the Fourth Infantry.

Their movement was so rapid that the Filipinos had no time to defend or destroy Antipolo. It was captured by 8:30 o'clock in the morning. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was seized. No prisoners were taken. Hall's men simply driving the rebels off in much the same way as a mob. Pio del Pilar's army fled into the mountains, and it is supposed that they are now at Bosoboso.

Hall's brigade then marched to Taytay, which offered more suitable camping facilities, and joined Truman's detachment.

By the time the Oregonians, Hall and Truman, had cleaned up the Antipolo and Maniquia valleys, and after they had gone through there not a Filipino was left.

Only two killed and nine wounded.

Morong Surprised and Taken. While all this was going on, a well-devised flank movement was in progress. Colonel Woolley, with eight companies of Washington volunteers, at midnight marched from Calina to Pasig, and there embarked on canoes, or native sampans, which were attached by tow lines to the gunboats La Rodera, Oreste and Truman, and cleaned up the Morong and Pasig valleys, and after they had gone through there not a Filipino was left.

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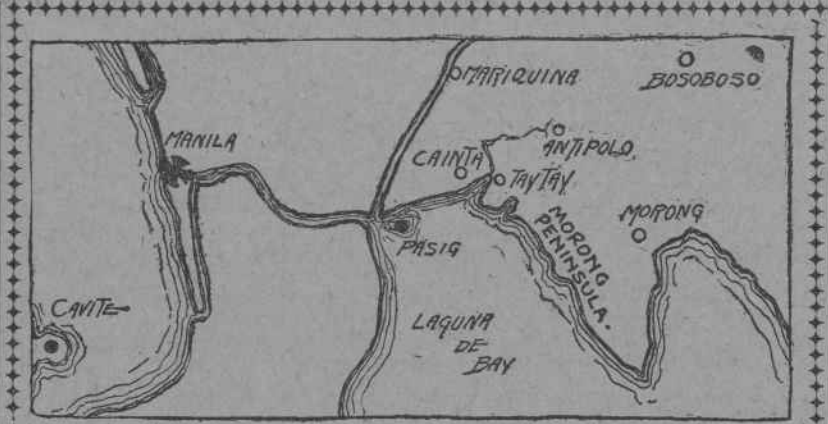
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The Scene of the Campaign Against Del Pilar.

This map shows the towns that were captured by Lawton's men. The port of Morong, which is in our hands, is at the head of the Morong Peninsula. It is believed that the peninsula contains a large force of Filipinos and the next move will be to sweep down it and capture the rebels.

They steamed to the northern shore of Laguna Bay, where they landed, after going around several times on route, and captured the important town of Morong. The rebels, who had a battery there, resisted. One of their shells struck a gunboat, but hurt no one. The Filipinos soon took to their heels.

This concerted movement, with the result of which General Lawton is wholly victorious, gives our forces control of Laguna Bay and deprives the Filipinos of the use of a territory from which they drew valuable supplies. It sends Pio del Pilar, with him had been the most active of the rebel generals, to the mountains, where he can do no harm. He will be kept there.

The heat during this expedition was intense. The country covered was either swampy or waterlogged, and the heat was very oppressive. There were many mosquitoes, but the American soldiers behaved splendidly and surmounted every obstacle.

The next move will be to sweep the peninsula of Morong, where it is supposed the rebels have a large force.

Hall, in marching from Antipolo, west of Morong, toward the peninsula, spread out his troops in a large section, and it was hoped to surround Del Pilar, but this has not been possible so far.

Fighting Around Taytay. Hall's brigade, after marching through rice fields east of the Maniquia River, met a force of more than 200 insurgents in a small ravine, en route for Taytay, and quickly put them to flight.

Taytay was strongly garrisoned by Del Pilar. At the same time the First Washington Regiment, under Whalley, crossed an open plain and surrounded Taytay, while a gunboat threw shells into the town.

There was some fighting on our left from the woods near Maniquia, but the rebels there were quickly routed.

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TWO REGIMENTS GOING TO CUBA AND ONE FROM PORTO RICO.

PLAN TO REINFORCE OTIS.

Two Regiments Now at Home.

Posts Will Be Added to Make His Total 30,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Administration has decided to reduce the American armies of occupation in Cuba and Porto Rico in order to send additional troops to General Otis in the Philippines.

This follows as a sequel to the Cabinet decision on Friday not to issue a call for volunteers, if it could possibly be avoided.

Orders have been sent to General Davis, Military Governor of Porto Rico, instructing him to begin recruiting natives for use in the army. He is first to enlist a battalion, 400 men, and then, if the experience promises well, the number will be increased until probably an entire native regiment has been raised.

It is the present intention of the War Department to withdraw one regiment from Porto Rico and two from Cuba, and to add to this force two regiments now in the United States, the force thus secured to be sent to General Otis. This, with the 24,000 regulars now in the islands or on the way, will swell the Philippine army to 30,000, the minimum number fixed by General Otis for the rainy season.

If any considerable number of volunteers from the Philippines accept the offer of General Otis and enlist for an additional term of six months, the force that is now proposed to be withdrawn from Cuba will be correspondingly less than two regiments. It is probable that General Otis may secure one entire regiment of volunteers, in which event only one regiment will be taken from Cuba, where the United States has now only 16,000 regulars.

The entire Cabinet is not in accord with the proposition to weaken the Cuban army of occupation with conditions there in such an unsettled state, but Secretary Alger and the President, both of whom are opposed, for political reasons, to a call for additional volunteers, have decided that this shall be done.

The additional troops for the Philippines are to be sent as soon as possible, but the designation of regiments to go will not be made until the return of Secretary Alger from his tour.

OUR BICYCLES DRIVE OUT BRITISH RIVALS.

English Wheels Which Formerly Controlled Belgian Market Supplanted by Those Made in America.

Antwerp, June 4.—The English bicycle, driven to the wall by its American rival, has well nigh disappeared from the Belgian market.

The reasons for this triumph of American export trade are not difficult to discover.

The English wheels, which controlled the entire market a few years ago, while more expensive and less attractive than the light, graceful, strongly built, and rapid running American machines.

Even the wealthy cyclist refuses to pay the price demanded by the British firms, and the result is that the American trade has won complete monopoly of the Belgian market, favored only by its superior merits and enterprise.

BROOKE ORDERS A CENSOR.

FOR THE SANTIAGO PRESS.

Inflammatory Editorials Will Be Suppressed—Anonymous Letters Contain Threats of Revolution.

Santiago de Cuba, June 4.—In view of the continued publication of inflammatory editorials in the local press, Governor Brooke has issued an order directing the appointment of a press censor for Santiago.

The editors are indignant, but the public generally is pleased.

Several anonymous letters have been received by United States military officers here threatening an uprising at an early date unless certain concessions, essentially proposed, are granted.

One of these communications names June 20 as the date fixed for an outbreak.

A NEW HORN BUOY FOR THE MANACLES.

London, June 4.—Just a few days before the steamer Paris went ashore within sight of the Manacles, the Trinity House (the bureau that has charge of lighthouses, beacons and buoys) decided to replace the old bell buoy by a new whistle buoy of a pattern recently invented that sounds a loud horn by operation of air compressed by wave power.

HARRISON THINKS THAT VENEZUELA WILL WIN.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

PARIS, June 4.—Ex-President Harrison in an interview said to the Journal:

"The work of the Venezuelan Commission will be largely a historic and geographic investigation."

"The weight of evidence seems to be in favor of Venezuela. An enormous number of charts and documents will be examined, and this will consume much time."

"Though the first session is fixed for June 15, we will doubtless be forced to adjourn, as the Russian empire, Martens, will return to the Peace Conference."

"My recent statement before the American University Club here that our war with Spain was essential and was for humanity is no reflection upon the work of the Peace Conference."

"The old soldier cannot accept Tolstoi's teaching that war is essentially unholy. If I did, I could not glorify Lafayette and Rochambeau as I have been doing."

"In these later days one's patriotism is troubled by memories of the second half of the century, when the French heroes of our war of independence."

OUR CHIEFS IN CUBA RULED BY CAPRICE.

General Collazo Expounds the Native Idea of the Situation in the Island.

HELP, NOT GIFTS, WANTED.

Evidence of Harmonious Understanding Among the Military Governors.

HAVANA, June 4.—General Collazo publishes in the Herald, of Havana, a

letter expounding the Cuban idea of the situation. He says that the 25,000,000 gratuity "A good deal of the discussion now in progress shows that the real situation is misunderstood. Both the Americans and the Cubans desire the independence of the island—the Americans because they are pledged to it, and the Cubans because of patriotic and political considerations."

"Between the two stands the Washington Administration, representing the important business interests involved."

"There is no doubt that the beauty and rich possibilities of Cuba have aroused in the minds of our visitors a greed which is responsible for the attempt to create the notion that the country is warlike, whereas the fact is that the Cubans are so docile that even the desperation of hunger will not lead them into wrongful action."

Charity and Affront.

"The offer of charity affronts the dignity of our people, and the 25,000,000 gratuity insults them. The United States Government, if it intends to free the island, should pay what is due the army in the form of a loan to Cuba, which Cubans would gladly accept on any terms."

"The Cubans have been deceived for four centuries, and it is only logical that they should be suspicious now. They were formerly taught that the Americans had an honest, home administration, which conformed strictly to law and knew no preference except those based upon merit."

Military Caprice Paramount.

"In practice here the Cubans see just the contrary exemplified. The caprice of the military chiefs is paramount."

"The Cubans are starving, while hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent upon palaces for the American commanders, who apply the law as the Spanish law as their whim suggests."

"Charity, such as is offered, must be in any event useless, because inadequate. Cuba will not recuperate without \$50,000,000 to finance her agricultural and without paying the army what it deserves. In this way recuperation can be accomplished. All that is necessary is the will of the American Administration."

The visit of the Matanzas by General Chaffee and Carpenter is causing a good deal of comment, coming immediately after the conference of the Provincial Governors with General Brooke.

Although it is generally understood that the conference was harmonious, still it is believed